Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 36)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
The general strike of the Ladies' Tailors' Union local 80 of New York is in full swing, and the outside looks of the striking victory is very good. This is a 100 per cent general strike, for all the tailors' tailoring establishments in Greater New York are tied up. No scales are to be had, since the strike has been skillfully handled.

The more far-sighted of the employers have sized up the situation and have come to the conclusion that the Union has the whip in hand. Immediately following the strike call the settlement committee was flooded with applications for settlement.

The first few days of pressure work the Settlement Committee took up the applications. However, Friday morning 360 tailoring firms signed agreements with the Union agreeing to pay all of the strikers.

The Metropolitan Opera House, the largest of the establishments in the trade were among the first to settle their part of the strike. The Metropolitan tailor firm met all the demands, which included week work, a 44-hour week and a minimum weekly wage of $50. Some of the largest establishments in the trade were among the first to settle their part of the strike. The Metropolitan Opera House, the largest of all the tailoring establishments, was among the first to agree to the demands of the strikers and is therefore counted among the biggest "haves" in the trade. Well, this musical tailoring firm was among the early applicants for settlement, and now the artistic gains made in the tailoring establishment in Greater New York are tied up.

The thicker the strike the thicker the line for the union workers under the strictest union conditions.

The ladies' tailors and alterations workers of many department store-most of the ventilation establishment in the trade are being tailored and altered by union workers under the strictest union conditions.

The ladies' tailors and alterations workers of the many department stores were the last to join in the strike. For some time it was questionable whether they were to remain in their places, but this fear proved unfounded. They hesitated a day or two, then they came down and joined their fellow strikers. It is the first time in the history of the Ladies' Tailors' Union that a strike has been successfully carried right through the department stores, and the officials of the Union are jubilant.

In the course of the week a conference was held between a group of 10 leading employers of the trade and the representatives of the union, with vice president S. Levine of the Metropole leading the union's committee, which included also L. Solotzov, chairman of the Executive Board of Local 80, Chasnov and Magnetti, officials of the Union, and the men very much concerned about trade unionism, 99 per cent so much that it went right through the trouble of organizing a union all for its own employees. It is a model "company union" and like all of them it is carrying out the wishes of the benevolent company. The working conditions in the firm are worse than in the union shops and there is no reason why the employees should not join the Union, if only they can be impressed with the advantages of joining the Cloak Makers Union and the disgrace of being scales in disguise.

A lively campaign is being conducted among the Waist Makers of Cleveland. The waist trade is practically unorganized and there is a great deal of work ahead of the International organizer but judging from the results obtained thus far it may be predicted that before many weeks are given to the work the Waist Makers will have a strong and effective Union.
The sensational news this week is the Bullitt report.

Bullitt, the secretary of the American Peace Commission and a former diplomat, submitted to the Senate a report on the Soviet government's handling of the Chinese Revolution. The report, however, has been controversial, with some senators calling for its censure.

The report accuses the Soviet government of abetting the Chinese Revolution, which has led to widespread disagreement among Senate members. The debate over the report has divided the Senate, with some members calling for its approval and others for its rejection.

The Bullitt report is significant because it raises important questions about the role of the United States in world affairs and the nature of the Soviet government. It also highlights the growing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Senate is expected to vote on the report shortly, and the outcome is uncertain. It is clear, however, that the Bullitt report will have a significant impact on American foreign policy and the relationships between the United States and other nations around the world.
Delegate D’Alemandro of the International Hour Carriers’ Union of America introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the world war has grown into an international struggle into closer relations, especially from an economic standpoint and has compelled the vessel owners to recognize the necessity of better understanding and mutual confidence in the matter of jurisdictional relations; and whereas, it is the duty of all labor to recognize and safeguard the rights and interests of labor there and elsewhere.

Resolved, That as one means toward the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes we recommend that all national and international unions admit to membership in their new plan of work the payment of an initiation fee all members who can show a paid up working card with a certificate showing they have served the required apprenticeship, provided such members shall be the affiliated unions or organizations recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

A noble human suggestion, no doubt. But if the union does not pay its dues regularly, and observes union rules all around, and if it happens that he is obliged to leave his city or his country—it is only fair that the union can no longer pay the union dues in the postimpediments in his way of obtaining work, but should, on the contrary, have the time to pay it. This has not been an easy thing for an outsider to enter a union soon upon entering the country. If he had to pay in his initiation fee as if he were a total stranger. In this case also, "solidarity" and "loyalty" remained but empty sounds. With his resolutions D’Alemandro wanted to correct this evil. Since he knew that the American Federation of Labor has to interfere in the internal affairs of the individual unions, he proceeded to correct this by admitting the A. F. of L. to order such action on the part of its affiliated unions. But all this can be done correctly. Can you conceive of any objection to such a recommendation? The National Organization Committee’s verdict was that:

"Your committee does not concur in the resolution because the A. F. of L. has neither the power for the authority to interfere with the autonomy of the affiliated national and international unions.

Delegate D’Alemandro protested against the recommendation of the committee and said that his union had been a member of the Federation prior to the resolution. He demanded that the resolution be sent back to the committee, and suggested that he would appear before it to defend his resolution. But the resolution was lost. But at the next session of the convention the committee voted against the recommendation of non-concurrence in spite of the fact that D’Alemandro had promoted the convention from appearing before the committee. A motion was made that the convention should again refer the resolution to the committee for reconsideration, so as to give D’Alemandro another chance to defend his resolution. The motion was lost; and the convention adopted the recommendation of the committee as well as its resolution—that the American Federation of Labor has no power nor the authority to interfere with the trade autonomy of the individual unions.

This is one of the many resolutions rejected on the grounds of trade autonomy. This principle was expressed even more clearly by the Resolution of the International Union of Jewelers, which stated in its resolution that called for referendum, the following: "Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor did not carry out with the co-operation of the officers of the affiliated unions, the question of a general strike on behalf of Mooney, should be left to a new trial. This is what delegate Frey, secretary of the Nucleation Committee, said in defense of the recommendation of non-concurrence:

"It is essential first of all to indicate that the national and international unions of the Federation of Labor were guaranteed full autonomy by the A. F. of L. and by the affiliated organizations. That is to say, they were assured of their own autonomy as an authority for their own self-government as their desire, wishes and experience indicate. This is the principle of strikes, and the rules and regulations governing the taking of recommendations. After all, on a question, each affiliated organization is guarantied full autonomy and membership has created for their self-government.

Neither the American Federation of Labor nor any of its affiliated organizations have the right to interfere with the decision and application of the laws of any of the national or international unions. Such measures would usurp their right of self-government and would immediately destroy the character of membership in the American Federation of Labor.

This convention has no power nor authority, neither can it assume the authority to direct the policy of any of the affiliated unions or membership of affiliated organizations upon any questions; it may recommend, but it cannot instruct.

We see then that the A. F. of L. as constituted, is not omnipotent. There are things which it cannot and must not do. The convention was entirely in sympathy with Mooney. It did not like the unfairness and partiality of the San Francisco authorities. It had committed a great sin in the Mooney case; that the Mooney affair, as it stands now, is simply the result of the unwritten law of the county the crime he was charged with, he deserves capital punishment and justice if the evidence is to be set free. But what are the workers to do? How are they to be able to operate in an atmosphere of legal proceedings? It is clear that the only effective means of saving the credit of the American Federation of Labor is not only powerless to do anything but to order a referendum, on the question of a general strike. If it is not the convention of individuals the structure of the A. F. of L. is bad and that it is built on an insecure foundation.

The same may be said of influence to D’Alemandro’s resolution: It is quite possible that the convention really was in sympathy with the results of the application for a general strike. But they were afraid even to recommend it to the affiliated unions lest it offend their sense of individualism.

In view of these things would it not be wise to institute a committee for more complete study of the D’Alemandro kind or even those calling for the recommendation of non-concurrence? Or was it all carried. Or not even carried, for an order by the convention for the same kind of thing was not sufficient to bind the individual unions to such resolutions? But how, would it work out in reality?

Let us see. Would a resolution of the D’Alemandro kind be of all necessary if the unions themselves were a bit more imbued with the spirit of fairness, of the close kinship between worker and worker, of the brotherhood of labor? If the union were more progressive and broadminded they would have a chance in their constitution that any worker of the respective trade could apply for the removal of any matter from what part of the country or the world, with a union book in his hands is entitled to be a member of the Federation union. But the individual unions have not made this fundamental principle of labor solidarity their own. And not only the conventions of the Federation but the individual unions are perpetually radical among them.

In this respect our unions are narrow-minded and ungracious. There is a kind of unions that are excusant and are mistaken in many cases. Under such circumstances the orders from the central body can be of little avail, especially since they could not attain the authority and power of the government of a state, nor has it the means to enforce its orders and decisions. And as to recommendation of the A. F. of L. will never make the labor movement better or more progressive. Under the present circumstances the constitution of the A. F. of L. will not make the labor movement better or more progressive.
WELCOME TO OUR RANKS!

Who would have thought that in the midst of New York there still are a few trades which are totally unorganized? Forgotten by the daily toil and the worries of those trades, mostly women, remained scattered in their sweat shops, working beneath long hours, at a pittance small wage and under the most unhealthful influences. But finally, after all their sufferings and toil, they have begun organizing. And you may believe it is to their financial and thorough job of it.

The neglected workers of the needle industry, were, until recently, the Ladies’ Neckwear Makers, the women workers who were the Cost Makers. The organization work of the International has inured the new life into the division these workers. Some of them have been so dazzled by the recent events, that they must be reminded immediately before them that they can hardly believe it to be real. But the International is accustomed to the fact that the great International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union can here to deliver them from their slavery, and they will flock to its protection, and work in the light of organization and unionism will they realize how unbearable the work of their present workshop. By comparing their standards of work with those of the organized workers, they have gained a new idea of their work and receive in the light of organization and unionism will they realize how un

The International is not self-conscious, because of its present power and prestige. It is not satisfied with the control and leadership. Its aim is to unite the unorganized, the conquered, and the workers for the exploration of its energies.

Schlesinger is in California. He has his hands full with the establishment of the International in that state. We cannot cast his eyes on the many unorganized (workers in the state. We are very glad that the California San Francisco was the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign. We are very glad that the San Francisco is the site of the International’s organizing campaign.
The Enemy

By H. E. BOOTE

(From the Mailord Land, Worker)

The battle was over. The Ger-
man's had fallen back. But the
field was still red with blood and
the sky was filled with the sound
of the guns. The battle was over,
and the field was strewn with the
dead and dying.

The German's were retreating,
in a blaze of glory that appeared
to suggest a pitiless unconcern
for the fate of those who fell. The
English soldier, whom I shall call
Jack, wandered from his encamp-
ment on a scouting party far out
on the left flank. This was his first
experience of actual warfare, and
he shuddered at the thought of
what lay in store for him there and
there the stream ran red.

But on the whole the soldier's
heart was steady. He was not
wonderful to realize that a fierce
gentleman had raged in near vicinity
only a few days before. The
meadow had been deserted for
some weeks. No cattle or sheep
were to be seen. The grass had
grown long and, the daisies nod-
ded with closed eyes on stalks a
foot high. It had been, as I have
said, Jack's baptism of fire, and
though he had come through with
his body intact, his mind was more
troubled than ever.

The terrors of the conflict were
fresh in his memory. He had seen
quite a decent number of men, with
many heads, torn from the body,
and his mind was more troubled
than ever.

On the way to his tent, he had
seen the body of a man, whose
head had been torn off. He had
been horridly, strong, men fall suddenly,
clutching at his ears, biting his
lips, and dying staring from their
eyes. He had been able to pick
up a few of the men's bodies from the
arm of a mate, which a fragment of shell had almost
amputated it.

At home, in England, Jack had
thought of war as a thing of
pomp and glory. His imagination was fired by the
enthusiastic display at the embar-
cade, the band playing, the banners,
the wild cheers of the populace.
And now, he was awed, not by the
bravery of the troops, but with pride,
and wondering their scurvy handkerchiefs, all
these legends.

He had pictured a battle as the
encounter of two noble-minded
forces. He had imagined all the
accompaniments of theatrical
heroism, each imbued, with a
firm determination to do or die,
and, yet animated by a mutual respect
and a magnanimous spirit that lifted
his heart to heights of splendid chivalry.

Such was the dream. And this
was the reality. Jack felt sick at heart. The brutality of war — that base and
bloody fraud, that is thrust upon
him, and in an agony of shattered illusions he had found the
riot and the carnage of the
battle.

He was walking aimlessly,
alone, in moody reflections, when
the sound of a voice, in a spot
that had seemed deserted, gave
him a shock of surprise.

"Never tread on flowers," said
the voice. "They are the
enemy, and do harm man.

The words were English, but
uttered in a strange accent.
Jack found himself gazing
at a young German soldier,
who was..."
The war is over. But the war upon labor still continues. Under cover of war legislation, albatrosses have been cast upon the past, men and women of progressive views and labor affilia-
tions. They are being dragged away for exercising their civil and po-
itical rights. This imprisonment and convicting on technical expression of opinions is not con-
fined to any part or portion of the country. The most tragic example is in California, in Kansas, in Min-
nesota, in New York, in New England, in the South—in the East and the West—
men and women are serving time and are serving long sentences, and convicted and given long prison sentences for having done no more than express their views or for giving voice to their thoughts.

Encouraged by the successes of the Hangman Act in jailing members of the working class of radical views, State legislatures have been inducing the Federal Government, under the title of "Criminal Syndicalists Bills," to institute proceedings against the I. W. W., the Anarchists and the Socialists, but as soon as the I. W. W. is in court Bill #111 will pass the California State Legis-
lature, active members of unions affiliated with the I. W. W. will be arrested, fined and (
are) of the principal offenses of (labor) that are being suppressed under the laws, will be put in jail.

Unable to cope with the growing power of labor and the develop-
ment of the working class, the class enemies, as they always do, will take advantage of the situation to suppress the organized labor movement and arrest the active workers in the un-
ion. The real intentions of the Federal Government of Labor. Knowing that they are unable to defeat this struggle, they are trying to catch the workers aper-
tively and unawares.

If the strike is passed in the various States, the courts can make a strike illegal and break it by injunction. The federal Government of Labor. Knowing that they are unable to defeat this struggle, they are trying to catch the workers aper-
tively and unawares.

For self-protection, the men and women of organized labor must see (what the employers and the workers) that the workers are the men of the labor, they hold the most ex-
treme views on the cause of the present strike, and they know that the cause of the present strike is the cause of the workers.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.

The American worker does not yet realize that he is as likely to gain from the strike as the workers at large, because of his participation in a strike as any of the extreme radical members. To do so he must recognize that the American worker is the most powerful economic weapon that labor has. In the years to come, the number of labor radicals who will be recruited will continue to increase, and the number of labor men and women will continue to increase accordingly.
The expenses of the Picket Committee, although about $10,000, in 1910, were never considerable. This is due to the added tasks that the Picket Committee constantly had to assume. All previous strikes the Picket Committee generally confined itself to the demonstration of the public's opinion in its picketing, giving them instructions and help when necessary. To protect the picketers from the shops that strikers have abandoned. In this strike the work of the Picket Committee principally consisted in exterminating the corporation and so-called social improvements. The general purpose of the strike has been an effort to improve the labor condition of the employees. The Picket Committee was busy tackling these corporation shops. There were several hundred pickets on the strike line, and there had a tremendous amount of work. As a result of the Picket Committee's work nearly all these shops either closed or reorganized so as to be eligible for settlement with our Organization.

The expenses of the Jersey State Committee amounted to more than half of the entire out of town expenditure. This was due to the fact that some manufacturers had closed their shops in the State of New Jersey, and had to be taken to discipline. This office was the busiest of all the out of town offices, for it had to take care of these newly growing shop stores and to try to check their further growth.

Speaking of this strike in general, the outside world thinks that it was over the first or second week. Our strikers however knew that the strike was an end only when the agreement with the Jobbers and American Associations was drawn up. Up to that time we had almost all our strikers in the halls. I emphasize this fact, because I am going to explain this Relief Work and the predicament in which it put the General Strike Committee.

In previous strikes, after staying out 3 or 4 weeks we used to have about 60 per cent of the industry settled, i.e. all independent manufacturers were settled with those who were members of the Protective Association who fought with bitterness against our Union. After a few weeks the Union was in a position to carry all its expenses, since the numbers of strikers was reduced more than one half. Halifax would be given up and all other expenses reduced accordingly. These returning to work would also have to pay their earnings to go for the maintenance of the strikers. This, in addition to the union's treasury at all times enabled the Union to care for those who remained on strike.

In the strike, almost one half million dollars in strike benefits. And if the strike continued the machinery was not adjusted that we could take care of the remaining strikers for the entire economy of necessity. In this strike, although our men had a long season with pretty good earnings, they would have paid regular strike benefits to the third or fourth week. If we had to pay the strike benefits to 40,000 strikers the Union's treasury would have been enough for about 3 weeks, and since all the strikers were idle, regardless of whether their shops were open or closed, the Union assisted only those who applied for aid and did not give regular benefits until the very end, when it was believed that there would be several thousands of strikers who would have to take care of until they found places of employment.

This incidentally was the cause that prompted the Joint Board to decide upon an increase in the dues, and it was my recommendation that the dues should be raised to at least $1.50 a week. For we will have to strike again, the Union ought to be in a position to take care of the very expense of going out. Regardless of whether he is in need or not, and that benefits ought to be paid beginning with the 3rd or 4th week of the strike to all those who still remain out. This is for all of you to consider and think about. After going over this report I hope all of you will see that outside of relief there are other expenses which are incurred in a strike, and when the question of increase of dues comes up before you, you must view it from this standpoint.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Finance Committee for their faithful and unselfish cooperation in getting this strike, and I also wish to thank the Joint Board for having nominated me for the position of Treasurer, as Treasurer of this General Strike.

Fraternally submitted,
Secretary-Treasurer, Joint Board.

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF CLOAK MAKERS' GENERAL STRIKE OF 1919

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE:
Hotel Rent $854.93

HALL COMMITTEE:
Car fare for strikers $147.74
Hall chairman and Hall Secretaries 9,147.74

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:
Clerks' Salaries and allotments to members of the committee (68 a week to each) 7,601.46

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE:
Hotel and Rent expenses 1,561.19

LAW COMMITTEE:
Expense of persons who handled court cases 2,419.11

PICKET COMMITTEE:
Expenses 17,249.56

OUT-OF-TOWN COMMITTEE:
Railroad fares, organization expenses 4,741.56

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 18,071.95

BROOKLYN COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 4,909.64

BROWN'SVILLE COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 2,561.73

HARLEM COMMITTEE:
Picketing, organizing and expenses to strikers 2,915.46

REVOLVING FUNDS: Paid out 10,600.00
Reimbursed 10,556.00 64,748.00

(Monday, September 22nd)

ALL BRANCHES (Special General)— Monday, September 29th

CLOAK AND SUIT— Monday, October 6th

MEETINGS OF CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

MISCELLANEOUS—

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

215 W. BROADWAY
590 LEXINGTON AVE. BROOKLYN

(Open Sunday until 6 P.M.)

Free examinations by the best specialists
ANNOUNCEMENT

The AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY announces the incorporation of the HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION, Inc., Room 1111, 245 State Street, Boston, Mass.

PURPOSE—The PURPOSE of the Homestead Association, Inc., is to improve the housing conditions of the employees of the American Woolen Company, and to assist them to OWN THEIR HOMES.

METHOD—The Homestead Association, Inc., will prepare designs in consultation with the employees of the American Woolen Company for a large number of attractive individual houses, conveniently located to the mills of the American Woolen Company. These houses will be of durable permanent construction, of four, five or six or more rooms, with all modern conveniences.

These houses will be sold to the employees of the American Woolen Company AT COST.

Monthly payment will be divided by the employees of the American Woolen Company at 4½% for the purchase of these houses.

First payment of at least 10% of the selling price will be made at the time of sale. The subsequent payments will be made monthly, of an amount equal to the rent for that type of house.

A part of the monthly payment will cover INTEREST CHARGES, TAXES, and INSURANCE, and the remainder will go towards reducing the mortgage.

By this plan, the owner will pay off the mortgage, by only paying the equal of "RENT MONEY."

The Homestead Association, Inc., will also take MORTGAGES at 4½% quarterly balance on individual houses to be purchased by the employees of the American Woolen Company up to 1¼ of their real estate value, providing the owner will pay off the mortgage on the following monthly installment plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Loan</th>
<th>Pay off Principal Per Mo.</th>
<th>Total Payment Per Mo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1000—2000</td>
<td>$5.50 to $10.00</td>
<td>$55.00 to $100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001—2000</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>15.00 to 20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001—3000</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>10.00 to 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001—4000</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>20.00 to 30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001—5000</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>25.00 to 35.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Homestead Association, Inc., will accept only new mortgages, and no event will the transfer of an existing mortgage to the Homestead Association, Inc., be permitted.

BUILDING LOANS will also be extended on the above mortgage basis, to the employees of the American Woolen Company who wish to build single houses, according to their own plans.

ELIGIBILITY—Any person in the employ of the American Woolen Company on June 16, 1919, or any employee insured by the Group Life Insurance policy of the American Woolen Company will be entitled to these privileges.

The Homestead Association, Inc., will lend money only on single houses, in which the receiver of the loan shall live.

American Woolen Company

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
Sen & Ask, 105 Madison Ave.
Solomon & Metzler, 33 East 53rd St.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 58th St.
Mack Kammer & Milbuk, 130 Madison Ave.
M. Steck, 33 East 33rd St.
Max Cohen, 105 Madison Ave.
Julian Wajt Co., 15 East 32nd St.
Drewell Dress Co., 19 East 32nd St.
Regina Kahler, 929 Fourth Ave.
Deitz & Oternberg, 2348 West 3rd St.